

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

**INDIA CHINA.**—A prime fresh lot of *India China Dinner Ware*, just received by S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, 370, Washington, corner of Essex streets, and for sale in sets, or boxes, wholesale and retail. Families will find this a good opportunity to supply themselves, as this lot of China is of a su-



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834

**Judge Thatcher and his Charges.**—The public for several years past, have been periodically bored with charges from Peter O. Thatcher, Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston. One unacquainted with the grade of the court and the calibre of the man, might be led to believe, from these oft-repeated displays, that he was the *atlas* on which the jurisprudence and the morals of society reposed. Under the pretence of instructing the Grand Jury in their duties, he seizes the occasion of their periodical assembling, to read from the bench a political homily, which he afterwards publishes to the world through the press. It would seem difficult to decide, whether these charges were more indebted, for their paternity, to literary coxcombry, or to political zeal. We shall not stop to discuss so nice a point—Suffice it to say, that if to make them at all be not a perversion of the purposes for which the court was instituted, it is certainly stepping far beyond the duties which the law has assigned to it.

We are not among those who would debar a judge from the exercise of all the rights of a citizen, but those rights should be exercised in his private, not in his official, capacity. The law assigns to him certain duties—to the Grand Jury certain other duties—to the prosecuting officer others, and to the petit jury still different duties—each of these bodies is independent of the other in its sphere of action. The Judge has no right in any statute to instruct the Grand Jury in their duties—the law and not the bench gives them this instruction—and the officer to whom the law refers them, for legal information, is the prosecuting attorney. He is under their direction, not they under his. The Judge has no more right to instruct the Grand Jury, than that Jury has to instruct him, and to do it, is to lose the character of the Judge, in assuming that, to a certain degree, of the accuser. It is, to some extent, prejudging cases, and in this view is objectionable, but when under this pretence, the Judge reads to the jury a literary or political homily, intended not merely for them, but the public, and much of which may be offensive to some of the jurors, it is still more objectionable, inasmuch as it seems to be an invasion of their rights, and an insult to their understandings. If the Judge wishes to deliver essays upon politics or morals, let him do it as a citizen, in lectures or through the newspapers, but not from the bench, as an official act. It is no part of his official duty, and if done, it may invade the rights of co-ordinate branches of the court, and harm the interests of parties who may be thereby indicted.

Having thus expressed our opinion against the right and propriety of these politico-judicial acts, we shall proceed to analyse some of the principles the Judge lays down, which appear to be as objectionable for their matter, as for the manner in which they have been promulgated.

In his last published charge he says:—

"It has of late been fashionable, even in this Commonwealth, to attempt to excite the employed against their employers, and to excite the employers against the employed, and thus lead the poor to wage a civil war against the rich. In an address to the Grand Jury two years since, with a view to check this political heresy, I not this new judicial function, to check political heresy, and to diffuse information. I indulged in some remarks upon the law relating to this subject. Subsequent study and reflection have tended to convince me of the correctness of those remarks, and that there is but one and the same law to the employers and workmen, securing to the latter their wages, and to the former the produce of their skill and enterprise."

The charge to which the Judge refers, was delivered some two years ago, and the subject of which he speaks was thus treated:—

"There is an offence known to our law, which comes under the legal denomination of conspiracy; the criminality of which consists in the agreement of several persons to do an act, which if not unlawful in itself, becomes so by the combination. \* \* \* But in many cases, the agreement to do a certain thing is considered as the subject of an indictment for a conspiracy, though the same act, if done separately by each individual, without concert with others, would be innocent. This is very manifest in combinations, among journeymen mechanics, and laborers, to raise their wages and regulate the hours of work."

"Our laws secure to every man the right to put such value on his labor, ingenuity and learning as he pleases. \* \* \* If individuals may combine together to gain an unfair advantage over others, it would violate this principle (the principle of the law). Therefore the law punishes a conspiracy, although it be not carried into effect. \* \* \* In the case of the journeymen Tailors of Cambridge, England, who were indicted for a conspiracy to raise their wages, it was decided, that a conspiracy of any kind is illegal, though the matter about which they conspired, might have been lawful for them, or any other men to do, if they had not conspired (that is combined) to do it. In another case of great interest, which was decided in the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1769, it appeared that the officers in the service of the East India Company, under a certain grade, being dissatisfied at the reduction of a perquisite, combined to threaten their commanding officer with a petition, above two hundred in number, to resign at the same time. It was decided by Lord Mansfield, and all the other judges, after solemn argument and consideration, that the resignation of so many officers, in time of war, and under such circumstances, was meant to terrify and intimidate the Company into a compliance with their demands, that the combination was a criminal act, and that the resignation was void."

In this number we shall confine our remarks to these parts of the judge's charges. It will be remembered, that in the summer of 1832, certain journeymen caulkers and ship carpenters made an effort to lessen the hours and increase the price of their labor. The judge's charge, from which we quote, was delivered in the December following, and had reference particularly to this case. He must have had, it seems to us, one of two objects in view in delivering it, either to influence the jury to find a bill against these persons who had, according to his law, committed a crime, formed a conspiracy, or else he intended to turn public sentiment against them, and thus by alarming their fears, and hurting their interests, drive them from their course. If the first were his design, it most surely was sinking the judge to become the informant—if the latter, it was abandoning the duties of the bench, to assume those of the executioner; and let him hang upon which ever horn of this dilemma he pleases, he ceased to be an impartial judge to try their offence, if they had been brought before his tribunal.

But the unsoundness of his doctrine is as obvious as the impropriety of his course. It is a crime for "journeymen mechanics and laborers" to combine to raise their wages and to regulate the hours of work. And this is what the lawyers would call a negative pregnant—that is, it is not a crime in others to do so.—This must be the Judge's meaning too, for he himself belongs to a combination to raise his wages and regulate the price of his labour under the time. Bar rules among lawyers then, and even among "journeymen" lawyers, are not, as among "journeymen mechanic and laborers" a crime, to combine to raise their wages and regulate the terms of their work. Nor is it a crime, it seems, among Physicians and "Journemen" Physicians, to combine to raise their wages, for they have had this combination for more than fifty years. Nor is it a crime, it would seem, for master mechanics and laborers to combine to raise their wages, for the Painters, Carpenters, Masons, &c. have for years made their charges by what they call their "rules of work." The Booksellers had their combination, to keep up the price of their books—the crockery ware dealers, theirs, to raise the price of their ware; and combinations among merchants, to raise the price of this or that commodity, is a matter of daily occurrence. A combination too, among Master Mechanics and manufacturers to reduce the price of labour and to increase the hours of labour, frequently occurs. Last winter this took place in this city, and in the great manufacturing in the country, not for the purpose of cheating the laborers, than to aid the panic. But the judge has no law to reach such cases. He holds the rod only for the backs of "the journeymen mechanics and laborers."

But where does the Judge get his law for the case?

It is not from any act passed by our legislature—not by the British Parliament, but it is a decision made by some English Judge nearly a century ago,—made, too, to please the powerful, and to oppress the weak:—a mere political decision, (for they have in England, as in this country, judges who decide more by the influence of persons than from a sense of justice.) The combination of the officers of the East India Company to resign, was criminal, and the resignation void: ergo, the combination of our "journeymen mechanics and laborers" to raise the price of their wages, is criminal, and their determination not to work void, and work they shall. We cannot say that he is a second Daniel come to judgment.

Again let us examine the Judge's law logic. The criminality of a conspiracy, consists "in the agreement of several persons, to do an act, which, if not unlawful in itself, becomes so by the combination." Six men, for instance, may say separately that they will work but eight hours a day, and that they will not work for less than eight shillings for those eight hours; this the Judge admits is no crime, but if these same six men get together, compare their opinions, and come to the same conclusion, it is a conspiracy—a crime. The Judge's position, then, is this, six innocent acts, when united, constitute one crime. This is the law and logic of the Municipal Court. The assertion that a combination of this nature is an indictable offence is another great absurdity. No such offence is or can be known in our country. Public indictments of this kind can only be sustained by the grossest judicial usurpation. The farthest a thing of this kind can be legally or rightfully carried, would be in a suit for damages by any party injured by such a combination.

**Mr Benton's Speech.**—The speech of Mr BENTON, delivered immediately upon the finishing of the Report of the Senate's Bank Committee, we shall publish tomorrow. The manner in which that gentleman exposed, *impromptu*, some portion of the Report, struck terror to the very souls of its authors, says the Globe.

We have received "Davy Crockett's Go-Ahead Almanac" for 1835, which gives an account of his courting, hunting, electioneering, &c. &c. Davy's remarks upon the weather, and the influences of the different seasons, are original and amusing. "Jan. 14," he says, "Cattle kick"—31, "Gravy cools quick"—Feb. 1, "A pair of Hurricanes"—March 9, "Crows grow black and girls grow ticklish about this time"—May 2, "Good weather for goblins"—6, "Old ladies grow talkative"—10, "Boys full of mischief"—14, "Calves fat fast"—June 19, "Fine weather for chickens"—July 16, "Agreeable drizzling"—Aug. 10, "Girls grow lovesick"—Sept. 11, "Children troublesome"—Oct. 20, "Chain lightning"—Dec. 8, "Girls rather waspish"—17, "Women very cross."

The first volume of "the American Popular Library," "Leisure Hours," is a collection of interesting and well selected stories, just large enough to clap into your pocket as a travelling companion, and lively enough to amuse a family during a Winter's evening. It is published by Allen & Co.

**Dr Divine** has had several good bakes in his oven in Flagg Alley, and will cook himself, along with a beef-steak, every evening, for one week more. He is a regular-built Salamander, and will drink boiling brandy with as good a relish as we should a few bottles of champagne which we won on the New York election, and for which the loser has neglected to SETTLE!

**Mr Harrington's Exhibitions** at Julien Hall, have been well attended, and have given universal satisfaction. We are glad to learn he has been well patronised, for besides being a master of his art, he is a clever fellow, and a Bostonian to boot. He will continue but a week longer—go and see him, readers, and if you do not like him, charge the price of the ticket to your own squeamishness.

**Anecdote.**—A young man and female stopped at a country tavern to pass a day or two. Their awkward appearance excited the curiosity of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had travelled that day—"Travelled," repeated the stranger, somewhat indignantly, "we did not travel, we rid."

**The demand for tickets at the Tremont** on Monday evening was very great. Every ticket was sold before one half of the applicants were satisfied. Matthews will appear again this evening.

An interesting letter from Willis is upon our First Page, containing an account of the bagging of a woman at Constantinople.

The application of an onion will cure the sting of a Wasp immediately.

**Municipal.**—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—

The ordinance regulating the survey and admeasurement of wood and bark, for fuel, brought into the city by water, passed with amendments.

The auditor of accounts made an exhibit of the various specific appropriations granted by the city council, to defray the expenses of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk, during the financial year. Read, and with the documents accompanying the same, referred to the committee on Finance.

Petition of engine No. 15 for a new engine, referred to the committee on the Fire Department.

Memorial of the engineers of the Fire Department respecting an engine going to a fire in Chelsea—referred to the committee on the Fire Department.

The committee on the petition of the Infant School Society for the use of a piece of land to erect thereon a school room, reported, that it is inexpedient to grant the same—accepted.

The committee on unfinished business reported that there is no unfinished business before the City Council, which requires its attention.

**Reports of Contested Elections.**—An octavo volume has been just published in this city, entitled "Reports of Contested Elections in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," &c. This work has been compiled from the journals, files, and printed documents of the House, in pursuance of an order thereof, and under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, by Luther S. Cushing. Mr Cushing is well known as the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for his activity, perseverance, and intelligence, in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, and the present work bears testimony to his facilities as a compiler. He has produced a work which will be of service to legislators and interesting to readers of all classes.—*Boston Courier.*

**U. S. Schooner Dolphin, Callao Bay, July 21, 1834.**—Thus far on the cruise we have been very healthy on board the Dolphin, not having lost a man. There are but seven men who draw their ration of grog, the greater part of the crew having it stopped at their own request, and in no case by compulsion. This you may not doubt be as pleased to hear, as I am to inform you. Immediately after my arrival at Valparaiso, you shall hear from me again.—*Jour. Com.*

## TRIAL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

From the Reporter for the Morning Post.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, East Cambridge, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

[Buck's cross-examination continued.]—I do not know Kelly from his face—I know him because he is called Kelly—when Kelly's men came to the second meeting, in answer to the summons, they came straggling along. I attempted to escape from the Concord jail before I had received the assurance of the government that I should not be prosecuted. There were three guns discharged by the rioters before the fire was applied to the convent.

**Bishop Fenwick.**—I am one of the trustees of the convent—in the affairs of that institution, the Superior may be advised, but not controlled in all arrangements in temporal matters.

**Godfrey De Gistie.**—When we went to the convent the mob threatened us with violence, and we felt in danger—they called us spies and nullifiers, and threatened to "down with us"—they put their faces in among ours, pulled cigars in our faces, and in various ways insulted us.

**George Walsh.**—I think I saw Pond with No. 13 Engine, but I'm not certain—I live near the convent, and on the evening of the fire saw many people pass, crying out—"down with the convent, and let the Bishop bring on his twenty thousand Irishmen." On my return to Boston, met a good many people going towards the convent, and crying out in a similar manner.

**Elbridge Gerry.**—I think Kelly is the man I saw in the ring, making the proposal to postpone the attack on the convent till they could get more help, and be better organized. While they were waiting for the tar barrels, to make the bonfire, some one proposed to get and tear down some Irish hovels, for sport, and to fill up the time. \* \* \* When No. 13 arrived opposite Kelly's house, the mob cheered—"No. 13 forever! No. 13 will go ahead!"—she stopped a minute or two opposite Kelly's—as many of the spectators as could get hold of her rope, dragged her in a direction from the bonfire, and up the hill—as soon as they got up, stones began to fly—I saw many of them stoop down to pick up stones, and saw the glass broken. Orders were soon given for the engine to wheel, and she went down the hill. One of the phrases used on her arrival at Kelly's was—"Now, we shall go it."

**Cross-ex.**—I don't recognise Kelly's features—should not be able to point him out with certainty among half a dozen men—I only remember his form—in size and form he resembles the man I saw exactly.

**Horace Littlefield.**—I saw a man, looking very much like Pond, there, after the main building was on fire—I did not see him do any thing.

[G. R. Barrell and Edward Phelps were examined, but their testimony did not reach the prisoners.]

**Mary Ann Barber** (otherwise called Mary Benedict), one of the Ursuline Sisterhood—The Superior is too much indisposed to attend as a witness—her illness is caused by the state of alarm and excitement in which her mind has been kept—she has labored under a severe cold ever since the destruction of the Convent, and has been ill more or less ever since. I am a native of Connecticut.

**Mary De Costa**, (or, Mary Theresa Rebecca) one of the Sisters—Has care of the sick members of the community—the Superior is very ill. I am a native of Boston.

**John McCroggin**—was near the Convent between 1 and 2—the principal part was burnt down—Kelly was trying to break the crozier, or Bishop's staff—one or two stepped up to him, and said—"what have you got hold of now, Kelly?" Kelly answered—"I don't know what to call it; but I wish it was the Bishop's d—d old neck, I'd break it quicker than lightning." One of the men wanted to assist him; Kelly said—"No; I won't let it go till I have broke it;" and added—"I think it will take the old lady all of a fortnight to put things to rights, after this night." This took place in front of the building. I thought then I had frequently seen him before—he answered then to the name of Kelly. The prisoner at the bar is the man.

**Edward Cutler.**—On Saturday night, I had been up to the convent, and was perfectly satisfied—on retiring from the convent, between 8 and 9, I met Alvah Kelly between the jail and school house—he asked me what I had seen at the convent, and what the news was. I told him I had seen the Lady Superior, and Mary John, the lady that ran away, the "Mysterious Lady," as she is sometimes called. I told him Mary John was happy, and contented to stay there. He said—"I and my family are acquainted there, and we will go up tomorrow and inquire." I told him, no doubt he could, if he took a proper way, go in and see them. He replied—"that I might 'stand up for the d—d Irish as much as I had a mind to; but I could not get along with it, and there would be h—ll to pay."

I asked him if he was going there to do it—he said he was not—I asked him if he knew of any body that was going—he said he did not—I said to him then—"Now you say there will be h—ll to pay, and yet you are not going yourself, and don't know any body that is—now I think you are as likely to go as any body"—that ended the conversation.

**Cross-ex.**—The precise words he used were—"stand up for the d—d Irish in their devilry."

**Michael Morissey**—I am acquainted with Alvah Kelly—between the 28th of July and 4th of August, in the store of Caleb S. Ford & Co. on the Charlestown neck, I heard Kelly speaking about a Nun's leaving the Nunnery, and that she returned to it on condition, that if she was dissatisfied at the end of three weeks, she should be permitted to leave it. Kelly then proceeded to make severe remarks about the nunnery, and priests and Catholics. He said the nunnery was a bad institution and ought not to be allowed in a free country—said Bonaparte destroyed such institutions, and he referred to history to substantiate his assertions—he said Catholics, in general, were a set of rascals and scoundrels, and defied any one to show him a good man, that was a Catholic.

I saw Kelly almost every evening—saw him on the 4th of August, a week before the burning of the convent—on that day he said—"If the lady that eloped does not get her liberty in a few days, the convent shall come down; but the time has not expired in which they promised to deliver her up." He said her friends, and he even mentioned her brother, had called at the convent, and wanted to see her, but that they could get no satisfaction, or admittance. He said their plan was, that they had her then confined. I told him I believed he was under a wrong impression; that if he would see Dr Thompson, he would tell him the contrary—he did—Dr Thompson, and said he would not believe a word from him; that he was as bad as the rest of them.

Kelly continued—the institution is a bad one—it ought to come down—that the nuns were kept there for a bad purpose, and for a certain purpose—that the bishop and priests pretended to live without wives, but the nuns were kept to supply their places—but he used more vulgar language. He said he would give fifty dollars himself to have the Convent pulled down or destroyed.

**Cross-ex.**—Both of these conversations were in the same store—Dr Gardner was present, and took part in the conversation, and John Kent and others. A man by the name of Buzzell took part in the conversation.

Kelly alluded to the nunnery in Europe, and said, if the truth was known, this one was similar to them. He also said, that the Superior and him were good friends, and always found her a good neighbor. He defied any man to show him a Catholic that was a good man, a fair man, or an honest man. Buzzell said he would also give fifty dollars to any man who would pull the Convent down. I then said I'd give \$50 to the man that would lay violent hands on it. Buzzell then swore he would begin at it right away.

Several witnesses were introduced here, merely to prove to the jury, as a matter of form, the particulars

of the attack and conflagration of the convent: one of them, William Duncan, stated that one portion of the rioters surrounded the party engaged breaking in, and acted as a guard to prevent any one from attempting to arrest their progress. Neither of the witnesses here referred to, identified either of the prisoners, as being among the rioters. **James Quinn**, the foreman of the "Melville" (No. 13), was also examined, and as the testimony of some of the other witnesses left the Melville in an apparently equivocal position, respecting its presence at the convent, before it was set on fire, it is but an act of justice to give that portion of his testimony, which relates to that particular point, although it has no bearing on the cause now pending:—

**James Quinn.**—\* \* \* When we arrived where the other four engines were, [at Kelly's] we did not halt one or two minutes, as has been stated—when we came up there was a cheer, "Hurra for No. 13," such as we usually, or always get, whenever we go out of town—a number that were standing round took hold of our rope, and I should think that we had a hundred in all on the rope when we went up the avenue—when we went up the avenue, I did not know that there was any other road to the bonfire, which was on our right—I gave orders to turn off at the first right hand turning—I did not know at that time that the fire was a bonfire—We found there was no turning till we reached the top of the avenue, and we halted at the circular walk. A very large number followed us up.

Those who took hold at the bottom of the road were all fresh, and we went up at a very rapid rate. The moment our engine got up to the circular walk, an attack was made on the building with stones—some stones were thrown by those who took hold of the rope and came up with us, and some were thrown by a party on the other side of the shrubbery—I turned round, and said, "What in h—ll does this mean?" A man from the shrubbery said—"This is the nunnery." I answered, "The d—d it is," and then ordered them to man the rope, and go down into the street as quick as possible—between 30 and 40 obeyed the order, only my own men, I take it, and went down with the engine. \* \* \* I called my men together, and told them, that, if any man went up to the Convent, or took any part in destroying the furniture, I would make him account for it. \* \* \* I received no order from any Charlestown engineer, whose duty it was to make us form a line. \* \* \* A man came to our engine and lighted a torch, but I do not know what he did with it.—*Court adjourned.*

King Leopold, in his speech to the chambers, says, his kingdom is in a flourishing, peaceable state, the finances prosperous, and the foreign relations on a good footing, with a prospect of a reduction in the taxes.

The steamboat Van Buren, on her way to Apalachicola from Columbus, was burnt on the night of the 5th instant, together with 450 bales Cotton.

## REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

**ASHES.**—The unusual limited supplies of Pearls has caused a further advance—take place on prices; holders are firm at the highest quotations. Sales Pot have been made at \$90 per ton.

**BEANS.**—There has been an increased demand for the article, and sales have been made at improved prices.

**BARILLA.**—A sale of French to arrive has been made at \$45 per ton—none other in first hands.

**COALS.**—There having been no arrivals of late of foreign coals, sales by auction have been made at advanced prices. Norel at \$104 per chald. Anthracite continues to sustain the late quotations, and two cargoes have been taken this week at \$84 per ton. Further arrivals are daily expected.

**COFFEES.**—The sales have been confined to a few lots St Domingo 100,000, and 200 bags common do 94c 60.

**CORDAGE.**—Sales foreign have been made at \$3, 4j and 5j c per lb, and an abundant supply at market.

**COTTON.**—But few sales have been made since our last, and those at a shade decline on our former reported prices. Purchasers evince an unwillingness to increase their stocks, beyond their immediate wants. Uplands have been taken at 17 mos 8c, 18 mos 10c and 19 mos 12c.

**DUCK.**—Sales 4 a 500 p heavy Duck, various marks, at the quoted rates.

**RYE STU.**—An advance has taken place in Cochineal. India goods continuing quiet, Bengal, have been sold at 1. 40 a 1. 41 pr—Estate, ordinary, at 12 a \$14 pr ton—and 60 a 100 tons Hache Wood at \$80 pr ton—15 a 20 do do, 72, and small do do, \$50 pr ton.

**DRUGS.**—All the Cantharides in market have been taken on speculation by one concern, and are held at an advance—Otto Rose has also improved, in consequence of the operations of speculators, who had the entire supplies at market—sales Shellac at quotations—we believe the entire stock of Vermilion has passed into several hands, and is now held at an advance on previous prices—most of the leading articles are rendered more firm by the increased demand, and limited supplies.

**FISH.**—Nearly the whole of the supplies at the neighboring ports are held at higher prices—being in the hands of speculators—sales have been made of Grand Bank at 2 1/4 a 2 3/4 and Bay, and of Labrador 2 50 a 2 75 per cwt. The stock of Mackerel are principally held at 1 50 pr qt. The prices are gradually improving—2 a 3000 lbs recently arrived from the outports, were sold at \$6 for No 1—54 No 2, and No 3 44—fish inspection at 124c pr bid higher—sales No 1 Salmon at \$14 1/2 bid.

**FLOUR.**—There have been no movements of any importance—stocks accumulate, and prices of Southern are a shade lower—Genesee sustains our present quotations—and sales during the week have been made of 3 a 4000 bbls at 5 3/4 a 5 3/8 pr bid, cash.

**FRUIT.**—The transactions in Malaga fruit have been at quoted rates, and Figs 54 c, 5000 drums were sold by auction 54 a 54 c per lb—4 mos 54 c.

**GRAIN.**—There has been an increased demand for Corn, owing to the prevalence of unfavorable winds for expected arrivals, and sales of cargo yellow flint at 72 a 73 c and white 71 a 72 c, northern round 70 a 78 c. Oats are firm, and sales at 43 a 44 c per bushel, Rye in demand, at 80 a 81 c per bushel.

**HEMP.**—In moderate demand, and prices remain as last reported.

**HIDES.**—Imports are 14000 Rio Grand and 700 from the W. India—market firm and prices are steady.

**HAY.**—Has been in improved demand and sales have been made at an advance on former prices—the eastern supplies are about closed for the season.

**HOES.**—Sales by growers at 114 a 12 c, which is a shade below the last quotation, and from second hands at 12 c per lb, for 1st sort, and 10 c do for seconds.

**IRON.**—Considerable business has been done in new Sable and Sweden, 3 a 400 tons at \$83, and the latter \$81 per ton, and—perm in demand, and prices early expected to arrive at the same price on 12 mos c.

**LEAD.**—Further arrivals of pig, and sales sheet at 63c per lb.

**LIBE.**—The supplies are much reduced, and small lots have been made at an advance on former prices.

**LIQUORS.**—Brillies are in moderate demand, sales St Croix Iron, last importation, at 90 a 100c per gallon—Gin continues dull of sale, and Wines are in fair request, at our reported prices.

**OLIVES.**—The demand having been restricted to distilling qualities, prices for that description have been sustained, and since our last 5 a 600 bbls have been taken at 24c for Havana and Matanzas—Cuba sweet 25, and Trinidad 23 a 24c per gal, 6 mos c.

**NAVY STORES.**—No supplies of any importance exist of any kind—Turpentine, now out of distillers' hands—Tar, without much change in sales, \$2 25 pr bid—Pitch scarce, and dull of sale—Spirits Turpentine in limited demand, at 52c per gallon, and sales Vanish at quotations.

**OIL.**—Sales olive at \$1 05 per gallon, and holders more firm in demand, particularly for winter—Insect much doing, imports of 250 casks, and small sales at \$1 per gallon.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been considerable business done in beef, and prices are improving—sales 4 a 500 bbls at \$104 for No 1, and prime at 64 a \$64 pr bid—some of the principal packers are firm at higher prices than present quotations.

**RICE.**—Is in fair demand, and sales for export have been made at 34 a 34c, and to the trade, 34 a 34c, and head Rices at 42 a 42 c 6 mos c.

**SUGARS.**—The principal demand has been for the trade, and consists of 300 bxs Havana Brown, 84 a 84c, and prime at 30—do White, 104 a 104c—and of the latter now remaining in first hands—Sales Muscovado, at auction, 20 bids 84 a 84c, and at private sale, 84c pr lb, 6 mos.

**SALT.**—There has been but one arrival since our last, and prices are without change.

**SALT PETRE.**—Sales during the week of 2000 bags, at 54 a 54c pr lb, 6 mos.

**TOBACCO.**—A parcel of 20 bbls was taken at 9 a 9c pr lb, 6 mos.

**TALLOW.**—In fair demand, and sales at quotations.

**WOOL.**—There has been an increased demand, for Leicester—and sales of 70,000 lbs at quotations—pulled wool is in more request, and prices are better improving.

**Coleridge.**—In a lecture delivered upward of twenty years ago, at some hall in Fetter-lane, he divided readers into four classes. The first he compared to an hour glass, their reading being as the sand—it runs in and out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class, he said, resembled a sponge—which imbibes every thing, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jelly-bag—which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class, of which he trusted there were many among his auditors, conda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gem.

**Speech of Gov. Dunklin, of Missouri, Nov. 18.**—The Governor states that emigration to the state was never more active. The taxes have been reduced 25 per cent. The public debt is \$48,600. The state, it is calculated, will be out of debt in 1838.

**Mammoth Hay Stones.**—Near Pubna, in the East Indies, during a late hail storm, one of the stones was found to measure a foot in circumference! Credat Judens!

**Ohio.**—The Senate have voted, 17 to 16, for the execution of criminals in private. A proposition to abolish the punishment of death was rejected by a vote of 24 to 9.

It appears from the remarks of a member of the Virginia Legislature, that the Cholera exists in Richmond, though by no means prevalent.

**BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.**—The Lectures before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, will commence at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, 30th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The managers having found that the method pursued for the last two years of having a connected series of lectures on some interesting subject, instead of disconnected lectures by different individuals, has met the approbation of the Society, have adopted the same method for the ensuing season. And they have great satisfaction in stating that the course will commence with a series of lectures by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on "the Civilization and Social State of Modern Christendom"—embracing the Government, Religion, Moral Culture, Science, Literature, Art, Social Distinctions, Industry, Property, Crime, Military Relations and Manners, of the civilized nations of Europe and America.

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced. DANIEL WEBSTER, President. WILLIAM GRAY, Rec. Sec. 1st d18

**STEAMBOAT BANGOR.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of







